HOLMAN HUNT'S PICTURE. "ISABELLA AND THE POT OF BASIL"-BOCCACCIO'S

STORY-MR. HUNT AS A PAINTER OF POETRY. The only English picture in this collection besides the "Slave Ship "that is worth naming is Holman Hant's "Isabella and the Pot of Basil." This is, we be-Here, a copy on a smaller scale of the original picture, which was made for the engraver. The artist h s taken his subject from Keats's poem, "Isabella, or the Pot of sil," which was, as everybody knows, a variation on a theme of Boccaccio. But, on the dorie vase of pure white arble which the Italian piaced over the tomb of Isa belia and wrote her story on it in words of Scriptural licity, the English poet has hung wrenths of flowers and sad fancreal ribbons and antique emblems, mask and torch; and near it, in the guise of the gunlus of Love and Beath, he pipes such a wall of despair and anguish s never leaves the heart that once has heard it withou some echo of its grief. We may chance to please some readers who do not knew the story by giving its outline, mered from Boccaccio. It may be noted that Kents bys the scene of his poeu in Florence, but the Italian poet tells us the incident took place in Messina.

In Messina there were two brothers who, by the death of their father, were left beirs to a great estate, which they made greater by traffic, so that there were few richer men than they in that city. And they had a sister ed Lisabetta who was exceedingly fair and gentle and they had great pride in her beauty, and thought to many her to some prince or count and so make of the jeweled chap that should join together two lordly houses. And it so chanced that in their service there was a youth named Lorenzo, of no great condition, but well-lavored and of gentle manners. And Lisabetta, from often seeing bins, for they awelt in the same house, came to cast a friendly eye upon him; and her look first bred desire in him, and afterward hope; and from silent signs of untual liking they passed to words, and from deeds, until Love had them fast in his net. And all this passed not unobserved by the brothers of Lisabetta. For the eldest first saw what game was playing, and acted the spy, and when he had made sur hat all these comings and goings meant, he showed his secret to the younger brother, and these two cruel ones agreed upon a way to rid them of Lorenza. And they said on a day that their affairs called them to go a journey and Lorenzo was bld to join them, so all three them to horse and rode away. And a little out of the re was a wood mie the which when they came the two brothers murdered Lorenzo and digged a grave in the forest and buried him in it, and soon after returned home. When Lisabetta asked where was Lorenze they told her a cuuning tale, how a sudden need arising for a escuper to a far country he had taken ship and sailed to Outremer, and would return by and by. So Lisabetta stehed and watted, but Lorenzo came not, and the lady pined with sorrow, and changed hue, and wasted away for want of sleep and food. And she had a dream upon her bed, and in a vision Lorenzo came to her, and he od at her bed's foot all wan and bleedise, and his surments torn, and his face and hands stained with mire. And as well as he could for tears and fainting he told his indy all the dark tale, her brothers' offense and his mishap, and at the end he showed her by suce tokens where sho might find his body hid, and then he made a vanishing, and Lisabetta awoke out of her sleep and she rememed her dream and she was aghast and began to ery But when the day came she bethought her. So she called her old nurse, and they two went to the wood and they found the place by sure tokens, and they dug in the earth with knives and their hands and at last they came upon Lorenzo's body. Then with a sharp kinte they cut off his head and wrapped it in a fair cloth of silk all over oldered with flowers, and sweet with perfumes. And then they got them home, and as it chanced, unespied Then Lisabetta had fetched a great pot, and in it she put the head of her love and covered it up with carta, and set therein a plant of the sort called ligsilises (which is also called Sweet-Basil), because it has the power to heal the bite of the scorpion. this plant she watered only with rose-water and erangeflower water and her own tears, and it fed on the hear of Lorenzo and grew to be the fairest Basil-plant in Messina. But when the brothers anw how Lisabetta ever hung over the plant by day and by night, and how with weeping she was become like to one who dies, they watched for an hour when she should leave her treat are, and earrying off the Basil-pot, they searched and found the head of Lorenzo. And so, knowing they were known, they took herse and fied to Napies, and were heard of ne more. But Lisabetta, when she came back and found her treasure gone, was sore amazed and grieved, and soon after, refusing all comfort, she died. But ever she song matil she died the song that says, "Oh, ernelty, to steal away my Basil-put from me!"

The lovers of Keats will think they have found an old interpretor of their poet in Mr. Holman Hunt. The lovers of Boscaccio will not be so much troubled; they will never think the artist has been reading Italian. Still, though Keats says little of Isabella's beauty, and Boe caccle even less, we cannot think of either poet without fancying he has said a great deal about it. - It naturally gives us a shock to find that a painter can be so little of a poet as to disbelieve in Isabella's beauty; nay, to paint her so unbeautiful, that we rather look at the furpiture of her rooms than at herself. She is not wasted nor worn with grieving, either, but stands before us like brown, buxom. Jane, with hair such as the ladies in Carthage must have had." She has her basil-plant (pain fully studied no doubt from a real oue), in a rich major ics pot, ornamented with little skuils dressed in cocked hats (a South-Kenzington design, probably), and the inhid praying-desk it stands on, with the embroidered silk cover of the desk, and the mosale paverent, and the Venice-glass watering-pot, and the Venice-glass hanginglame-all these bits of bric-a-brac are claborated with are, the more marked is the failure to deal adequately with the human being who should have been all in all in

artist's utmost mechanic skill, and the better they Probably no artist of our time, ourtainly no artist of England, is popularly rated so far beyond his worth as Helman Hunt. There are several good reasons to be given why he stands so bigh. In the first place Mr. Easkin made a special pet of him, and went into more spasms over him than he has gone into over any other painter. Turner only excepted. Then Holman Hunt appealed to English pictism (a very different thing from plety), and to many phases of that curious product of our time-its evangelical phase, its mystic phase, and its geographical and topographical phases. It is no wonde that with all these strings to their bows Hunt should bave slain his thousands and Ruskin his tens of thousands. The "Light of the World," on which Mr. Ruskin preached a long sermon with a world of comment; the "Finding of the Savior in the Temple," on which Mr. Hunt bisaself wrote an ample Rabbinical treatise with a uplete archeological dictionary; the "Scapegoat," is which the landscape was swallowed up by an immense goat that even Mr. Ruskin found too tough and acknowledged that Mr. Hunt, desire to paint the scapegoat had forgotten to ask himself whether he could paint a goat at ad;"-these pictures in their day created an en thusiasm that nowadays, when it has completely died out, we can analyze with case and find to our astonish ment that there was in it no first atom of a love of But only eurleasty, and a morbid interest in the fopperies and brick-brac of ceremonial religion. Mr. Rus-kin says that while no one could sympathize more than he with the general feeling displayed in the "Light of the World," yet entess it had been necompanied with perfectly good nettle-painting and tyy-painting and jewel-painting he would never have praised it. Mr. Rushin deceived himself here as in a thousand other in-stances. There is in this picture, judged by his own clandards, or judged by his own dicts (for he can hardly be said to have stundards) no good painting of any thing, and his interest in it came enterely and absolutely from his sympathy with its "general sentiment." Bent went to Jerusalem and exiled himself from Enfield for six years to paint the "Finding of the Savior to the Tempte," a picture every inch of which might we been painted at home, and for the main figure in Which-that of the child Jesus-he actually did have to come back to England, not being able to find a child in Jerusalem beautiful enough. The child Jesus in his pic-ture is the portrait of an English Jew whom the artist found at a school near London! The temple in the plc ture is architecture of Mr. Hunt's own contriving, an But much to the credit of his taste or inventiveness and the whole picture is little more than the tam fosult of archaeological cramming on the artist's Hunt's latest picture, "The Sindow of Denth," shows that he is further than over om comprehending the purpose of painting. It would be the climax of his failures to this regard to the "Scape Goat" bad not, just twenty years ago, made it an auti-change. It shows the artist more than ever de voted to the best of that a picture is not first of all to be beautiful painting, but only a desperate is not arise or an in to be in which the spectator shall be so absorbed in guesting at the answer that he shall forget entirely the way in which the propounder of the riddle has expressed him-self. Fancy Titian, or Tinterette, or Veccuese, or Raphael, or even Mr. Buskin's latest pets and playthings (to be

own away next year), Perugino and Carpaccio, paint-

ing pictures not to delight the spectator that to puzzle

him, and to puzzle him, too, about utterly childish Mingel Mr. Hunt's "Shadow of Death" shows

us Christ, who has been sawing a board, raising himself from his work and stretching Mary has been looking at the present the three Kings brought her Son when he was born, and which Mr. Hunt imagines her to have kept all these years in a chest. Roused from her yearning meditation on these relies by the movement of her son, she turns and sees his shadow thrown upon the wall in the form of a cross, and the prophetic voice in her heart tells her that is his doom. This might be allowed a pretty favey for a Christmas book, but surely there is nothing here to make it worth a man's while to spend a year's labor on- Aud Mr. Hunt, with his English realism and conselectious-ness, took it out of prettiness and fancy, and tried to make of it a prece of imagination founded on fact. And unluckily for his case, he was tripped up in one of his main facts, having made his Carpenter's Son standing on the wrong side of the plank he was sawing. The old painters were saved from such blunders by the sound courmon sense that taught them to think first what could be painted and what could not be painted, and next how to tell their story in the plainest way. Even the mystics rarely leave anything in their pletures to be guessed at, and the narrative painters preferred as a rule to be repreached for the baldness of their narrative rather than to leave any part of it obscure. But all of them, the mystics like Angelico, the story-tellers like Giotto, and the painters proper, like Tittan, aimed most of all at beauty. No one of these would have known what to make of Mr. Hunt, who has neither invention nor power to draw, nor any love of beauty either in color or form. Ingenious he is, and well mean ing and conscientions, but this small pleture of "Isabella and her Pot of Basel" is as good see dozen of his pictures to prove that he prefers uniness to beauty, and that in trenslating the lovellest poem the poerry inevitably

PIANOS OF THE BEST MAKERS.

The coming of the Centennial Exhibition caused many improvements to be made upon the pianos of American manufacturers, and they may now be said to have reached a stage of perfection almost ideal for excellence of tone, durability, and beauty of fluish. The Weber Centennial Grand, which received an award for the sympathy and purity of its tones, cost its maker \$50,000 and two years of personal experiment and application. The result was an instrument of the very first order and an increase of sales which has been taxing his facilities of manufacture ever sines, amounting about to 60 instruments a week. The Steinways too, whose claims to special excellence, like those of Mr. Weber, have been set forth in other columns of THE TRIBUNE, also made special efforts for improvement during the present year, and offer for the holidays a stock of better made and nore perfect pianes than ever before. In fact all the manufacturers of enterprise, both in the city and throughout the country, exerted themselves that they might appear to advantage in the World's Fair, and they show the effects of this healthy excitement in the style and finish and general excellence of their goods. Not only in intrinsic quality, but in the matter of decoration, has this imprevenent appeared. Cases are more beautiful than ever before, and in some of the more expensive instruments exhibited in the various warerooms the work of carving and of inlaying with fvery and rare woods has been carried to a high state of artistic perfection. Tuose who intend buying pianos will do well to purchase only of perfectly safe manufacturers, for in no branch of trade is there so extensive and dangerous a sytem of swindling as in the manufacture of "cheap planes." The instruments under by inferior firms have repeatedly proven to be worthless

HORACE WATERS & SONS. Horace Waters & Sons moved to their new quarters on Union-square about the middle of October, and it would be hard to find an establishment more commodious and convenient, better adapted to the purposes for which it is used, more substantially appointed from top to bottom. The new building has a rontage of 25 feet on Union-square and of 59 feet on University-place, is 128 feet deep, and has five stories and a basement. On the top floor are the repairing, drying, and potishing rooms, occupying the back part of the story, and a large storeroom, where are preserved a the story, and a large storescom, where are preserved a number of curious old instruments of the earliest manufacture, which when sufficiently urged give forth indescribed a number of the story of the seribed and a which it would be impossible to find the faintest resemblance to the plane tone-for to-day. The fourth story is used for the storing of ergans, and on the third food are kept the second-hand organs and planes. The second floor is devoted to the fine instruments of Waters & Sons, both organs and pranes. instruments of Waters & Sons, both organs and pranes. Here may be seen the "Orchestrian Chime" organ, introduced last Spring. Its unique feature is a chime of bells, comprising two and one-half octaves, tuned in harmony with the reeds, and producing in certain kinds of music a very surreable effect. There is also a new double-kinee swell of improved pattern, which may be easily and very effectively used. The organ tone is remarkable for fullness, richness, and power. On the first floar are the effices and the desks for clerks. Waters & Sons lave on hand a large stock of their well-known instruments, many of them is exceptionally beautiful cases. They are receiving large orders for upright planes.

CHICKERING. The number of pianos made by this well-known Boston firm has almost reached 50,000. It has been the endeavor of the firm to secure a tone not so notable for power as for deliency; not so much to fill the concert hall us the parlor, and to enrich and amplify the music of the voice in singing. In the words of their Centeanial award. "a pure delicate and singing quality of tone" has been the ideal reached by the Chickering piano, and this combined with an elasticity of touch and a thoroughness of workmanship that makes the good qualities of the instrument last for years, is what Chick varerooms in Chiesering Hain, at Price we are the conditional for the specimens of heir bost work in the three styles of grand, square, and pright planes. DECKER.

Decker Brothers have received of late the indorsement of Theodore Thomas, who never before would permit his orchestra to play with any but a Steinway piano. He not only made no objection to the playing of the Decker piano in connection with his orchestra in the concerts in the Academy of Music during Thanksgiving week, but afterward joined with the other artists in signing his name to a paper declaring these instruments never to have been surpassed for touch, evenness and quality of tone. Among the signatures were the names of S. B. Mills, Johann Hebureh Bonawitz, Wm. Mason and F. L. Ruter. It is the claim of the Decker Brothers—and they have many instruments waiting to be tested at their ware-rooms, No. 33 Union-square—that they make the equals of any plano massize-tured. The styles which are now most in domain of the Decker planos are Nos 5 and 7 of the square planos, with agrades throughout, 5750 and \$35; the new scale upright, with carvings and tasteful inclwark panel, price \$550, and full concert grand, claborately carved and molded—a beautiful instrument—price, \$1,500. the Academy of Music during Thanksgiving week, but

The name of William Knabe & Co. never appears upon any but a first-class plane. With their manufactory in Baltimore, they naturally have a large Southern trade, but the figures at their New-York warerooms indicate that no small portion of an extensive business is done in the city and the Northern States. The reputation which this firm has acquired is based solely and solidly usen the class of instrument which it has manufactured. The Knabe house has no specialties, but gives equal care and attention to its four styles, county Knabe house has no specialities, our gives equal care sind attention to its four styles—grand, square, upright, and square grands. Some of the most beautiful fancy easings in the city may be seen in the warerooms, No. 112 Fitth-

HALLET, DAVIS & CO. This Boston firm, with warerooms at No. 20 East Four-teenfli-st., New-York, has received a special mention in the Centennial awards for "originality of design and artistic skill in their upright piones, with ingenious incchanical devices for securing permanence in tune"-the only apright plane which was specially noticed in the reports of the jurous. List, Abr. Strauss, and Gottachalk area few of many eminent musicians who have sent tegrimonials of their rogal epinton of the instruments and by Hailet, Davis & Co. and the people in large numbers are echoing this prace both by means of specia, letters, and —better than enther—custom.

HAZELTON. Among the oldest manufacturers in the city are the Hazelton Brothers, whose warerooms will be found in their manufactory, Nos. 34 and 36 University-place. The three brothers who form this firm are all experienced The three brothers who form this firm are all experienced workmen in the business, and, it is said, often work in their own factory, and never sell an instrument until it has passed under their personal supervision, and is surption be well made. One of the patents of this house is for the frames of their quright planos, which are made partly of iron and partly or wood instead of the all-fron frames of other makers. The Hazettons are doing an excellent holiday trade.

MASON & HAMLIN. MASON & HAMLIN.

Mason & Hamlin have few rivats in the world, certainly none in America, in the manufacture of cabinet organs. Their reputation is well founded and world-wide; both their list of testimenials and their catalogue of instruments are extensive. Whether an organ purchased at the watercome in Boston, New-York, Chicago, London, Vienas, or McDourne, it may safely be challed a good one if manufactured by Muson & Hamin of Boston. The mostly videnter collement of these organisare resonance and singing quality of tone and course expression, combined with simplicity and freedom of nether of bellows and keys.

J. B. FORD'S HOLIDAY EDITIONS. J. B. Ford offers Mrs. Stowe's new book. "Footsteps of the Master," a series of readines, meditations, poems, &c., with illustrations and limminated titles; also, by the same author, the popular novels, "My Wife and I" and "We and Our Neighbors," and the Christmas story, "Besty's Bright Idea," with other tales, and their new edition, enlarged and elegantly illustrated with gortraits and silhouettes, of the "Library of Poetrg, and Seng." Tany enli attention to a first edition of "Maternity," by Dr. Verd, and "Mothers and Daughters," by the same author, which is a treatise upon the preservation of the health of girls. Footsteps of the Muster," a series of readings, meditaPULPIT THEMES.

CHRISTIAN PECULIARITIES. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher at Psymouth Church (Congrega-

tionai). Plymouth Church was full in every part yesteriay morning. Mr. Beecher chose as his text, Titus h., 14: "Who gave himself for us that he might redcem us from all iniquity, and purify unto himself a perular people, acalous of good works." He said in substunce:

pervacing, or passionate feeling within one without some outward exhibition of it, whether voluntary or involuntary. And so gli through the New Testament we are not exhorted by specific instructions to read the hibbe every day, not to attend church so many times a week, or to conform to certain ritualistic forms, but sre not exherted by specific instructions to read the Bible every day, not to attend church so many times a week, or to conform to certain ritualistic forms, but there are repeated exhertations to lot the higher manhood that has sprung ap within manifest likelf, to let the inner Chrastian light shipe forth that all men may see H. Christians are not to be "peculiar" by conformity to certain postures or forms of worship or particular modes of expression those thousand phases of cant that have accumulated upon the Profesiant churches of the present day, until there are almost as many provisions for every mental condition as in the Roman Cathone Church, where man is made to be a more machine and the priest turns the erank. Now these restrictions are ragged, recgular; they find to account for that free, gentancous action that springs up as malurably from the impulses of the Christian heart as the wild flowers from the soil in the Springtime. The peculiarity, the root, branen, and circumference of true Christian life, the badge that is to separate us from the rest of the world, consists in the aspiration which leads us constantly to love God more and our neighbor as ourselves. Love toward the invisible, the bideal, cannot but have an elevating influence. You cannot make any man grand until you have alled him wint the inflinite. I had rather worship Jupiter or Maris, even the Oriental gods, than to dwed in text duil cell of the unanowable where men poke and poke and poke and mope, and come back finally and say there is nothing. From such an existence greatness and all that inherent has is in greatness will disappear. Love to man and God, then, in all the manifestations of life—the such as Chris manny. Out of these, generasily, will spring mechaness, humility, honesty, generasily, sincerity, and obedence. From their first the off life in the mannand soil.

But the question comes, "How shall a man know to honer, there, monary, and aid, itse an alphabet, they will in the similigan of God, said, itse an alphabet, they will spell out all the literature of life in the mannan soul.

But the question comes, "How shall a man know to it almost makes we laugh to ask it. If a child brings to me a ross from the garden and ask in the howl's shall mow whether its perfune is sweet, I only say, "Smell of it." Would a man go to a destor'e door and na's, "Doesor, how shall I know if I have the planter?" There is a difference between sort and hard, between sweet sad sour, good and bad, bottor and dishonor, and all men feel and know it. If you enter into the cauren as Christian, and men enonot tell the difference between the new and the old life, you needn't trouble yourself much about the outward signs. Now, these conventionalities or the old Christolic Church, and of the daughters, as she is found of calling the Protestant churrace—these dismettions, drawn between what a man may and may not der determ of the millow and signs. Now, these conventionalities of the old Carleolic Signs, Now, these conventionalities of the old Carleolic Church, and of her diagnifiers, as she is found of calling the Projestant churrons—these dismetions, drawn between what a man may and may not de—are similion and make non-similion. We hear it said so often, "You must come out of the world." But Christ said, "I pray for these, not that they may be kept from the evil that is in the world." But they may be kept from the evil that is in the world." Christian people belong in the world. It may be said that not the great industries of line which make up so large a part of the world are as much appointed of tood as the charenes. They are His integralized inscitutions. In other ways than this, Caristians are taught to speak of themselves and their feelings in language that is not true. Seminate hanguage can never express the toppieses of a binimble some there are thousands such for whom the ordinary speech of every-day life will alone exhibit their brue feelings. But it is not in the way they are expected to talk. I don't want to speak till of any one er of Christian people, but there are hundreds of people who fibre talked with me in a way tent, if I were not arrendy a minister, I never would be one. Sometimes walle traveling (though not latery), I have chanced to open a pleasant had entertaining conversation with a stranger who did not know the. Fer-baje some one case has whispered to him who is was, and an atome his language has undergone a most remarks, but change—and hat for the better, cutser. There is a man to whom you have proposed some religious subject that you know he will consider shrewly an way to many. to put on a crim tace, what an impertuouse it is! It is by the very fact tant, you are made neve natural than others that you manifest your Christianney. Christiane, from are to be a "peculiar people" not by methodicat can to modes of action, but as in the text of

those around than yourself, as there doubtless are mane learn of him. Thus ever grew into the beauty of ho living, so that in dying you may take more than, yo leave, and mount into the presence of the eternal futines

THE PROBLEM OF RACES. ton Smith, D. D., at the Church of the Assen-The Rev. John Cut. Most (Folscoper).

The Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., dis-Problem of the Race from a Christian standpoint, taking the view that amalgamention was impossible, and the presence of the three unfriendly races, Negro, Aberiginal, ed Mongoilan, was incompatible with the nation's prosperity. The following is a brief outline of the lecture:

The problem thus presented is entirely a new one

Never before have there dwelt together in a country Aberigines, Africans, and Mongolians, and their coexistence contains properties of danger which makes the prestion of their rightly living together a very imortant one. The aboriginal people-we do not know their history-have left indications that they are allied by ties of blood to the rest of mankind. In the history of our contact with the Indians there is a continual tale of blood. By wrongs and outrage and bloodshed we have driven them from the East into the West, and slowly are exterminating the race. When we look back upon that history and remember that God is just, we well may bic at what may be the retribution of these wrongs. tremble at what may be the retribution of these wrongs. The policy to be carried on by the Government with reference to the Indian nation has never been clearly defined, and at present seems to be in a mane continued state than ever before. Some policy broad chough to cover the Indian question in all its aspects must be adopted ere long. The testimenty of priests who are living among the indians is that they are, as a rule, fast passing away.

The negro first came to us a slave. The cotton interests gradually gravitated the negro slavery to the South.

The negro area came to a such a survey to the South, at the abscuce of these interests, it has been affirmed, elected the nati-slavery feeling at the North, which the instead in the civil war. This left no less than 4,000,060 infinited in the civit war. This left no less than 4,000,000 people whom it is the duty of Christian usen and women to take cair of. Fif, y years ago it seemed an impossibility that we should ever be irrotated by the problems caused by an Asiatic presence in our index. We have Africa and Asia with us, and are compelled to meet the problems they present to us. The migration from China is fast growing late stupendous proportions. California stands achiest at the hordes of men and women that are pouring upon her shores. I regard the presence of these diverse races in our indist as an unfortunate taking for the mation. The mingling of a higher with a lower race mevitality results in the deterioration of the higher. The deeline and fail of Greece and Kome were the direct result of the common people rising into the ranks of their betters. Blood degeneration is thought degeneration. We cannot bearn the blood of a race without injuring its intellectual qualities. Nor does the product of a union between races of dilarent bloods surposs the inferior element; it has been proved the ends again that the historice is beheaft his inferior a measure, We must not therefore, expect to mining with either of the strange races that the life our find, or we simil surely destroy its guickly and to ever. om it is the duty of Christian men and women

inces that int bit our and, or we shall surely seated, it, quarkly and torever.

With respect to the Indian, I would counsel section as the answer to the problem of races in his case. The history of indian reservations has been a most satisfactory one, and, living apart from the wide man, he argives some measure of prosperity. The solution for the nearly same measure of prosperity. The solution for the first is not so easily attainable. He lives among us, not to obtain his securision would be more difficult. But the near on naturally gravitates is ward the south; it might be possible to concentrate the race upon the Guif Natsee until it could be climinated from the mad. As for Natseemang Mangolian, he has shown himself to be

OBSERVANCE OF A CHURCEP'S BIRTHDAY. SIXTH-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SPRING STREET The Spring Street Presbyterian Church ob-

served its sixty-fifth maniferrary yesterday, the services seepying the whole day. The edifica was tastefully decorated with free and evergroons. Buck of the pulpid was a large moife, "Welcome Home," surrounded by flags. At one end of the inscription was the date 1811," under which was the name of the Rev. Mathew Larne Perrine. the first paster of the church, who was installed in that year. At the opposite end of the motto, arranged in the same way, was "1876, the Rev. Alfred H. Monsout." in the moretag the paster took for his text Psalinsgxc., 16 17. He first pointed out that Moses asked Ged to bless the whole church, and second, that the prayer was for a blessing on the labors of each one church; and he then drew the moral to from these facts. As a proof derived God's blessing in answer to prayer and as resulting from effort, he took up the history of the

young man just beginning life, but since a wealthy and well-known merchant of this city, came from the Prosby-byterian church on Wall-st., by the invitation of an old woman—who is only known at the present time by the name of "Jane"—and established a prayer-meeting in the neighborhood of the present church. From this little effort merchant of the present church.

Spring Street Church. In 1809, John Morris, then a

woman—who is only known at the present chee by conmains of "Jane"—and established a prayer-meeting in
the neighborhood of the present church. From this little
effort sprang the Spring street Church, which has had a
lay membership, since its establishment, of nearly 3,000.
In 1825, the Rev. Samatel H. Cox and a part of the congregation removed to a new building at Lake and Varieksts. These two churches were on the point of being
destroyed by the mobs of 1833, because the members
were known as abolitionists, but were saved by the intervention of the troops. In 1835, a new church was
built ou the present site, in the place of the old frame
building which hat served as to that time. The Rev. S.
B. Haluday, Mr. Beecher's assistant pastor, was for years
a Sunday-school teacher, an elder, and a minstanary in
this church. The Bible class has had a remarkable
history. It has been under the leadership of William
Mitchell, and has had 460 members, 200 of wasen have
unified with the church, and a large number of them
have become chargymen.

At 2 p. m. a jubice was held in the Sanday-school room
with the schalars and tayshure consisting or desiring and In these words are embedied the genius of personal religion. Christianity is the power of God for the transformation of human life. It is, in its sources, the creation of a new man; not an absolute creation, but the transformation in the whole scope and objects of life, until there is made of the man the most glorious thing that can come out of him. And this new life will find its own manifestations. There can be no strong, earnest,

have become elergymen.

At 2 p. m. a jublice was held in the Sanday-school room by the scholars and teschers, consisting of singing and remarks from those who were once workers in the school but who have since left it. At 3:30 p. m. communion services were held in the church, and the congregation was addressed by the Rev. 8. B. Halliday. At 7 o'clock there was a praise service, the book used being the Sankey and Blies Hymnal, and at 7:39 another service, called a Devotional Reunton, was conducted by Mr. Halliday.

HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS.

I. BLOOM & BROTHER. One of the finest displays on the east side of the city may be seen at the store of Bloom Brothers, No. 338 Bowery. The stock of useful Christmas pres ents is exceedingly large. There are 30 different departments in this store, in each of which from five to six saleswomen a tend. In the department of fancy goods there is a fine assortment of beautiful bronzes, statuettes, real shell and pearl cases, music boxes, &c., and especially for gifts to gentlemen are an elegant eight case, pocketbook and match-box combined, seiling at \$3. Full stocks are to be seen of ladles' fur-lined slik dolmans and cloaks; fur and feather trimmings; trimmed hats from \$4 to \$25; silks, satius, and velvets in all shades, selling from \$1.25 upward; quilted satin ready to be made into skirts or cloaks, and silk or chentile fringes, all colors and styles, from 23 cents to 84 50 per yard; children's wardrobes of the finest material, composed of changes a warrows of the most material, composed of six pieces, from \$25 to \$100 each; read guisage isof-spreads from \$15 to \$25, sheets, shams, and tolict sets to match; read point lace collars, and duchesse and real Valenciennes lace bibs; or in the nowlery department are shown all colors, both plans and striped, plan dark colored stockings with red or blue clocks, at 77 cents per pair, and embroidered lide throad base, \$1 62 per pair. The Nilsson kild glove of this house's own importation, at 95 cents nor pag. is a specialty. Cardinal red silk fams The Nilsson kid glove of this house's own importation, at 95 cents per pair, is a specialty. Cardinal red sik fams are novel, and with ivory, chony, or pearl handles, cost from \$1.70 to \$2.25. There are also obony fams, with real marabout feathers, at from \$10 to \$15. There is a very large and especially fine assortment of imported hand-made corsets, selling as low as 50 cents and as high as \$4. French jewelry of every description is displayed, including the oxidized clock-clasp now in vogue for camel's-hair shawks at \$1.50. Dolls of all agos and sizes are represented; the French walking and talking dolls, with entire outlin, comprising everything requisite to a young lady's toket, suiting at every price within reason from \$15 upward. The display of knock leather goods is novel and varied. This house is one of the most successful on the east side of town, and by reason of the extent of its custom is enabled to sell all articles very cheapty.

NICHOLS & CO.'S CLOTHING HOUSE

The rapid enlargement within a few years of the business of Nichols & Co., at No. 256 Broadway, it another illustration, like that of Devlin & Co., of the growth of the ready-made clothing trade. This bouse deals very extensively in fine ready-made clothing and deals very extensively in fine ready-made clothing and also has a custom department where the same goods are made to order. Their rendy-made roads are cut by the same men and made by the same hands and are in every respect equal to erstem work. A reduction in the prices put satylish garnenia of line maternal within the reach of the most fimited purse. In overcents, a fine Eigstan beaver, salu-limed, cloth-hound cost has been marked down from \$45 to \$38, and is the same cost for which they ask \$50 when made to measure, the order of the most purse. coal for which they ask sal when made to measure. Good overcoats are marked \$20, \$22, and \$27, all of which prices are large reductions from former rates. Sancoal-facet beaver overcoats are marked down from \$45 to \$35, and a good overcoat is sold for \$12. Their Giengarry coat, with cupe made of this two-faced beaver, is peduced in price from \$30 to \$25. Sants of all kinds produced in price from \$40 to \$25. Sants of all kinds

SEASONABLE CLOTHING AT BROKAW EROTHERS'. Brokaw Brothers, at Astor-place and Fourthave., deal in fine clothing, which it is their intention shall equal mevery way custom-made corments, at twothirds of the cost, and a glance at their stock shows that they go ar toward accomplishing their aim. Their stock of smits and overceasts for the little ones is very complete. For elibbren from 3 to 6 years old, a fine overceast, with platted lines to 8 years old, a fine overceast, with platted lines to 8 years of the stock of the second second years of the second from \$7 to \$21 for overceate and \$10 to \$14 to Ulsters are popular, and can be said from \$7 to \$21 for overceate and \$10 to \$14 to Ulsters. You are marked from \$7 to \$24. Men's overceate angle in price from \$12 to \$55. A good coat can be had at anywhere from \$12 to \$55. Their line coats are made of Carr Eigsian beaver, saits lined, velver pockets, boined with clotts, and are equal to the best custom work and self for \$65. They is reliably a years all or a man of 54 mellies chest measure. thirds of the cost, and a glance at their stock shows that have suits for the mallion interasty, since they can child 2 years old or a man of 54 incides chest measur

READY MADE SUITS AT BALDWIN'S.

Baldwin, at Canal-st. and Broadway, furnishes stylish clothing at all prices. Upon his counters can be found clothing for children and men of all sonceivable styles, materials and colors. In coldren's kills and boys' suits he has designers, fashioners, entires, trimmers and makers who give this branen their undivided attention, and the result is a tasteful garners, which retails from \$3.50 up to \$15.5 a suit. In men's business suits all the new designs in plads of neat and delicate on line may be selected from the assortment; attuces and small checks are to be seen also in several qualifies, all new, and at prices ranging from \$5 to \$25. In dress suits of dark or black goods the prices range from \$5.00 to \$33; the suits are all of fine quality, shape, and wurkmanship. In overcounts and ulsters he has a large assortment at prices ranging from \$5 to \$36. A good ulster can be bought for \$9, a fine one for \$15, and higher grades at \$8 to \$25. There can be very little excuse for any one to be cold while such prices as these role. Overcounts are marked from \$5 up to \$50. Baldwin has bessed a book of Christmas Stories for the little potrons of the house, containing two bright stories, in an illuminated cover. kilts and boys' suits he has designers, fashioners

STADLER & CO.'S LOW PRICES FOR CLOTHING. Studler & Co., at Prince-st. and Broadway, have marked down their goods in some cases below cost. Children's suits, with knee-breeches, self here at from \$5 to \$12, a good Scalch school suit costing \$8. For boys to \$12, a good Scolch school suit costing \$8. For boys 10 to 15 years old suite range from \$7 to \$15. A good Sanday suit of tricot co-ta \$14, and a stylish check school suit \$11 or \$12. A winde suit of men's clothing can be had for \$6, and an overcoat for \$5. Of course these are not fine goods, but they are thick and warm. Basiness suits in the prevailing plains cost here from \$10 to \$25, and men's evercoats from \$5 to \$25, and men's evercoats from \$5 to \$25, and men's evercoats from \$5 to \$25. Diress suits are in proportion, fine black cloth frock coats costing \$12 to \$50 and Earlish and French diagonais \$15 to \$55. Fancy cassingers wousers sell at \$1 50 to \$7. The prices of these goods are with same.

A. W. RAYMOND & CO.'S MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS. A. W. Raymond & Co., at Fulton and Nassau-ste, offer an extensive line of clothing and furnishing goods for men and boys. Their stock of gentlemen's clothing and children's suits is worthy of notice. In clothing and children's suits is worthy of notice. In overcouts and Ulsters almost any style in make or material can be found upon their counters. For Ulsters, their prices range between \$10 and \$40. In American goods, a black or Oxford materi for beaver can be had for \$15; a neary fampy mixed cassimere, \$10, and fine Elysian English beavers, hamistanely made and frommed, \$40. Children's Ulsters cost \$5 and upward. Overcount sell her as from \$5 to \$40. For beavers in large colors sell at \$15, a fine cont for that money. Smooth-face Washington Mid's beavers sell at from \$18 to \$25; from \$25 to \$50 will buy an English beaver coat of fine make. Children's overcouts sell from \$6 to \$20.

THE BEST SPOOL COTTON,

The well-known spool cotton of J. & P. Conts, after having carned the praises of the past gencration, has received fresh commendation by being nwarded a medal and diploma at the Centennial Exhibi-Using and praised for its superior air ugth and creelient quality. Many new brands of spool cotton have been introduced of late pears, but meet of these knot cooling others are not firmly twisted, and some are no substactory as the Coule cotton, to which mothers delighted in And Lang Syno.

RELIGIOUS PUBLICATIONS OF CARTER & BROS. Robert Carter & Brothers have recently issued a matter of books, of which the most important are "The Footsteps of St. Peter," by the Rev. Dr. J. R. Macdaff, a companion velume, similar in style and character to "The Footsteps of St. Paul," by the same author; "Oliver of the Mill," by the author of "Minsanthor; "Oliver of the Mill," by the author of "Ministering Children," and "Rays from the San of Richteousness," by the Rev. Dr. Richard Newton. This Rem has been prominent in the publication of books attractively combining moral leachings with sound and entertaining instruction. Under this head are the A. L. O. E. Library; "Miss Ashton's Girls," by Joanna H. Mathews; "The "Miss Ashton's Girls," by Joanna H. Mathews; "The Wicher's Binries;" "Findings House," hy Catherine Sinciair, a new holiday colition; "The Mariner's Frources," by Duneau MacGregor, and others. Upon their shelves are also cheap sistions of important two decided works, D'Anbignés," History of the Reformation and 'History' of the Reformation in the Time of Calvin," are books for which there is a constant demand. THE DESTITUTE POOR.

SAD FEATURES OF METROPOLITAN LIFE. STARVING CROWDS OF VAGRANTS BESIEGING THE POLICE COURTS-DESTITUTION AMONG LABORERS AND MECHANICS-SCENES ALONG THE WHARVES -WORK OF THE LOCAL RELIEF SOCIETIES-AP-

PEALING TO THE CHARITABLE. The police courts of the city have witnessed many touching scenes during the past few weeks. Men, women, and children, guiltiess of any crime, have applied to be sent to some public institution as a last resort from starvation. The long period of business stag nation, which has thrown many persons heretofore strangers to want upon the charity of the city, has not yet ended. Undoubtedly some of these people are professional vagrants; but care is exercised by the justices, and as far as possible only deserving cases meet with favorable consideration. Men who have always carned an honest living are not apt voluntarily to enter a police court, and, standing among criminals, wait an opportunity to state publicly their condition, and ask to be sent to the workhouse. The cold weather of the past week has driven many who have struggled on, koping against hope, until the instinct of self-preserva-tion has conquered the last vestiges of pride, to ask often with choked voices and with streaming eyes for succor. Homeless, friendless, out of work or unable to work, scantily eigd in rags which afford little protection against the keen winds and frosty air of Winter, their

condition is pitiable indeed. A Tribune reporter visited a number of the poffee ourts and asked for information in regard to the number of these commitments "on confession of vagrancy," this being the term used. At the Washington Place Police Court the number is smaller than at some of the others, as its situation is in the better portion of the city, but even here these commitments average from two to five a day. While the reporter stood at the desk a bright-looking boy came in, who said that he was in his fourteenth year, and had no parents or friends to care for him. He asked to be sent somewhere to get out of the street. He was sent to the Juvenile Asylum. Last week Lillie Anderson, a girl of 11 years, a native of the United States, was sent to the Almshouse for six months "on confession of vagrancy," and Catherine King, a little crippled girl, 14 years of age, was sent to the Juvenile Asylum. Rebeers Martin, 18 years old, out of work, no home, and no friends, was committed for six months. These are fair samples of the cases which are presented here daily.

The Essex Market Pollee Court is receiving a very arge number of applications for commitment from poor people who can obtain no work, and who ask to be sent to the Penitentiary for shelter and board during the Winter. Heretofore they had averaged three or four a day, but with the cold weather they have quickly multipiled. The average for last week was 12. The sergeant expressed a fear that the number would be much greater even than these unusual figures. These appliunts are taken before the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, who look into the validity of the claims, and dispose of them according to their merits. It was also stated at this office, as evidence of the severity with which the pangs of poverty are being felt, that about 30 children have been brought there for shelter thus far during the Winter. The sergeant stated that in his precold season. The precinct embraces the region about Grand-st., one of the most densely populated portions of the city.

At the Seventh District Station-house, at P fty-seventhst, and Lexington-ave., only seven or eight applications for commitment have been received since the beginning of cold weather-a much smaller number than was expected. There is not, however, much destitution in this part of the e ty.

Judge Duffy, who is sitting at the Tombs Police Court said that he was sending to the workhouse between 12 and 15 persons daily. Most of them were men who had been rendered destitute from lack of employmest. Able bodied workingmen, he said, and occasionally a mechanic would come before him asserting their willingness to work, but declaring their inability to obtain employment, and begging that some prevision be made for them. Some of the men have families, but a majority are single men, belonging to the large class which weeks the city as a last resort, thinking that when other avenues of industry are closed to them, the metropolis at least, with its many ctivities, must offer work of some kind. They bring a little money, and in many instances soon find then selves penuiless; they have too much self-respect to beg, and frequently tell the judge that they do not want to steal, and emreat for a term in the poorhouse. There had been numerous instances of petty theft, mitted with direct reference to a sentence of two or three mouths on the Island. Tramps, as a rule, were no ommodated. In fact, they seldem sought admittance

to the workhouse. The destriction which exists among workingmen is very solious among trishmen who have been employed in the building trades, in the excavation and filling in of streets in the upper part of the city, and among those who have gained a livelihood from some of the departments under the city government. All these branches of trade are at a stand-still and very few men are employed. The prospects for the Winter are exceedingly gloomy, and some of those who are working at present expect to be tille during the greater part of the Winter. A walk through any of the thoroughfares of the city will show groups of these men congreome of these men have a praiseworthy faculty of viewng their prospects in as bright a light as possible, and look forward to some new turn of fortune which will bring them redress. They are now walting for the change in the local government at the end of the year, and hope that the next Mayor will do something to relieve their sufferings.

A THEORE reporter conversed with a number of Irish

men on Monday, and found them the most disconsolate of reatures. "I have lived 30 years in this city," said one man, "and I have s on the country pass through several panies, but never until now has it happened that I could not provide my family with food. Truring the last few years, when it was thought that the 'hard times' were at their hight, I managed to procure sufficient work to keep the family together. For nearly four months past I have had no work of any description, and I fear that the Winter will bring little relief." Another man said that the prespect was too gloomy to expect much work, but that all that

description, and bring ittle relief." Another man said that the prospect was too gloomy to expect much work, but that all that he asked was sufficient to buy food, because it is a foregone conclusion that the workingmen cannot pay any reft. In answer to an inquiry if their landlords would not turn them out should the rent remain unpaid, he said that it would do very little good, as the isandord would only get the same kind of a tenant again. Very few of the landlords are receiving their rents, but they prefer to have their rooms accepted, so that they will be kept in good condition. A third man was found who viewed the hard times in their most gloomy aspect. He anticipated nothing but robbedies and other grave comes through the Winter. He thought that the discress would be so great that noching would be too dreadful for men hapelled by hunger to attempt. The pay that is given for work is so low now, and he, that it is impossible for a nam to support his family housestly.

Among the longaiocremen the destitution is extreme, and the men themselves assert that their suffering has never bone equaled in any previous season. Along the river fronts in the lower part of the cirv they collect in large numbers, and especially at points where there may be a change that the sidewalks of the river streets almon are somertimes rendered abused impassable, and harrying pedestrians often take the roadway in preference to pushing through the crowd. The men say that want of employment is no new thing, and that for months many or them have been in need of the bare necessaries of life; new the severe weather renders their condition almost untolerables Most of them have families, and say juint all they ask is enough to supply them with food and feel. The neutron appear to have homes of some sort, but have poid no rent for months. They express no aardety, however, about rent, and say that as there are no paying tenants unangle them they are all in the same condition, and the handlords would gain nothing by incruing any of them out. T

The statements of the various benevolent societies for singless of Public Chartiles. Forekruers seem to prefer secking assistance from the chartiable sock-free for their own mathon, and the utmost care is exercised by these associations to assist only those who are really described. The Secretary of the French Benevolent Association, and C. Roussel, the acting President, stated that great numbers of aprilications were made every day for celled, and that never in the distory of the association had the demand upon them been so great at this senson of the year. From the average number who are seeking ald, it is estimated that the proportion of persons thus season who will require assistance is assist to one in comparison with former years. This association supplies money, food, shoes, coal, medicine, and mestican attendance. Frequently rent is paid, and sometimes persons are sent uncertainty rent is paid, and sometimes persons are sent uncertainty arent is paid, and sometimes persons are sent uncertainty arent is paid, and sometimes persons are sent uncertainty arent is paid, and sometimes persons are sent to be forecast to the estimated from the present and the work of a hourth. The nee persons are sent back to France. The estimated maker assisted the Wunier is about 500 a month. The octation has applied this year for the first time for propriations from the excise fund.

association has applied this year for the first time for appropriations from the xxxes fund.

The same uncerned was made by the German Rebell Society last stating that they had becaut their Winter that they had becaut their Winter their limited and since that time applicants have been very innearous. Last your was the heaviest year the pleasure of society over passed through, and it is estimated that this society over passed through, and it is estimated that this society distributes its aid chiefly in money, although medicine and medical advice are given, as well as orders for access and longings on the liewary branch of the Young Men's Carletian Association. The class of people assisted are madely widows and children. The management tainst that the giving of money is productive at the best results, as the heavy burden upon the poor for Maidenhood standard juves their rest, and two or three dollars a month to be applied in this way is often the greatest assistance that can

be given. The giving of money requires constant vigilance to prevent deception, and in spite of the care used it is estimated that from 10 to 15 per cent of the money given goes to unworthy persons. The aid given varies from \$1 to \$10, and sometimes the society assists persons in returning to Germany.

The Belgian Benevolent Society, although it has a smaller number of representatives of its nation in the city than some of the other foreign societies, still finds a large field of work, and the extra demand upon it this year has compelled an application for aid from the exciso fund. If, Lemarche, the President, stated that the society would assist at least 40 families a week this Whiter.

A sad fact of this Winter's suffering is the special A sad fact of this Winter's suffering is the special severity with which it falls upon women and children. The men seem to find same relief in lounging about the streets and begging or steading enough on which to also sist from day to day. The greater timidity of the women and olidren makes them louth to attempt this Bohemlan life, and they are hence reduced to greater straits. The stock of the pawishop also demonstrates the fact that the man's overcost does not go out of the family and long after many necessary articles of clothing belonging to the mother and children have been pawned.

AID FOR THE EAST-SIDE POOR.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: I have received the following sums, in esponse to my appeal in THE TRIBUNE of Dec. 14, concerning cases of extreme auffering among the East-side

poor:

Miss Ofden (also a parcel of clothes).

Miss Mary Wray

A Friend of the Poor.

Mrs. Conway

From a ledy of small means

From J. H. W. (with a parcel of clothes).

Miss Morgan, No. 28 West Thirty-fourth-st., two
blankets and a comforter,

Per Dr. Andrew H. Smith;

C. C. Paine

H. Dyer

A Friend .\$137 Total As the suffering is great, I hope many will respond to my appeal. Contributions may be sent to the Rev. D. M. McCaffrey, No. 558 Lexington-ave. D. M. M'C. New-Fork, Dec. 15, 1876.

HOLIDAY BOOKS.

ROBERTS BROTHERS' POEMS AND STORIES.

Roberts Brothers of Boston have a number of new issues especially appropriate to the season. "The Story of Ruth," from the Bible, has been embellished with 15 full-page illustrations, engraved on wood. after drawings by M. Bida. It is bound in cloth, in oblong quarto form, and is sold for \$5. They have this season new editions of Schiller's "Lay of the Bell" and 42 illus trations after Moritz Rotzsch, Hamerton's "Unknown River," with 37 etchings by the author, and his "Sylvan Year," with 20 etchings. They have reduced this season the price of Jean Ingelow's "The Shepherd Lady," illustrated by Arthur Hughes, Miss Hallock, Darley, and others. Under the head of "Poetical Gens," they call attention to "A Book of Poems," John W. Chadwick, John Weiss's transla-of Goethe's "The West-Easterly Divan," Ellen tion of Goethe's "The West-Easterly Divan," Kilen Prothingham's translation of "Sappho," and the Diamond editions of Ingelow and Bulwer, &c. Hamerton's story, "Wenderhoine," Harriel Proston's "Troubadours and Trouveres," the "No Name" and "Wisdom" series are also upon their list, with two religious works, "Twenty-six Discourses," by the late President Walker, and the Rev. James Martinean's "Hours of Thought on Sacred Toings." For young folks they offer Louisa M. Alcoti's "Rose in Bloom," H. H.'s "Bits of Talk in Prose and Verse," Mrs. Evings's story for girls, "Bix to Sixteen;" Hamerton's "Harry Blount, Passages in a Boy's Late on Land and sear; "Jolly Goed Times," child life on a farm, by P. Thorne; Susan Coolidge's "Nine Lattle Gostings," with illustrations, and "Mice at Play," with illustrations by Sol Eytinge. loslings," with illustration illustrations by Sol Eytinge,

MILLER'S POETICAL AND JUVENILE PUBLICA TIONS.

James Miller advertises his entire stock at wholesale prices, in view of his intended removal to nore spacious and convenient quarters. Among his reent publications is the very attractive volume "Half Hours with the Poets," a selection of poems from Chancer to Tennyson, with blographical sketches. The beauty of tire book is greatly enhanced by the finished steel engravings with which the text is profusely illustrated. The vings with which the text is profusely illustrated. The "New Handy Volume Edition of the Poeta," uniform with the "Little Classic Series," comprises "Aurora Leigh," Buliev's "Festus," the poetical works for Campbell, Gray, Hood, Keats, Motherwell, and Scotts, Keble's "Christian Year," and Macanlay's "Lays of Ancient Rome." The type is clear, the margins wide, and the volumes though compact and light, open casily, and are bound in English flexible covers. A volume which boys will especially covet is "The Complete American Trapper," or the triefs of trapping and tray-making, written and profusely idastrate by Wilhim H. Ghaon, whose exquisite drawings are familiar to those who have examined "Picturesque American" or who remember his accurate and finished-Inimitar to those who have a security and inisped America." or who remember his accurate and inisped views of the Centennial Exhibition. Mr. Miller further offers new jayenile hooks and a namber of "popular libraries" in boxes. His last, especially for the holidays, contains a great variety of English toy-books, finen hooks, libits and prayer-books, writing-desks, portfolius, fancy stationery, games, etc.

LIPPINCOTT'S HOLIDAY EDITIONS

J. B. Lippincott & Co. of Philadelphia pubish among other finely illustrated volumes, "Animals Painted by Themselves," adapted from the French of Balzac, Alfred de Mu-set, Jules Jamu, George Sand, and others; "The Tiber and the Thames," their associa-tions, past and present; "Sir Rae," a poem, and "English Echoes of German Song." They exhibit among new books for young people "The Boys and Girls books for young peeple "The Boys and Girls of the Revolution," "Sunshine in the Shady Place," "The Viliage School," and "The Prattir." With the January number Lippincott's Magazine enters upon its 19th volume. The conductors of the magazine announce their intention to make it still more distinctive in those features which are most attractive in this form of literature. The January number, fluxly libstrated, contains among other articles, "Pictures from Spain," by Edward King; translations from the French of Francis Coopes, by Emma Lazarus; "Our Floor of Fine," illustrated by Edward C. Bruce; "Nature Abnors a Vacuum," by William M. Baker; the conclusion of Eilen W. Oincy's story, "Love in Idlences," the last of Lady Barker's letters from South Africa; an "Evening Song," by Sidney Lanier, and Part III, of George Macdonald's "The Marquis of Lossie."

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS OF DITSON & CO. Ditson & Co., as usual at this season, present the attention of buyers a large variety of choice music in bound collections suitable for presents. They have just issued two new collections, entitled "Gems of the Dance" and " World of Song," the former a companion volume to the "Gems of Strauss," which has achieved a remarkable success. The new issue, containing the latest compositions by Strauss and popular pieces by Guuft, compositions by Strauss and popular pieces by Guuji, Faust, Zikoff, and others, has 232 pages of full sheet music size. The latter is a new book of songs, ballats, and duets. Ditson & Co. also publish uniform with the above, "Gems of Euglish Song," a choice and varied selection. Admirers of classical music will be grantifed with the Sonatas of Begülover, and Mozari, Mendelssohn's "Songs Without Words," Bach's Pugues and Prointes, Chopin's Mazurkos, etc. Under musical iterature they offer Pokic's "Musical Sketchea," Schindler's "Life of Beethoven," Mendelssohn's "Letters from Italy and Switzerland," Rau's romannic bioeraphy of Mozari, and Urbino's useful "Sketches of Musical Composers." Their list is full of attractions which may there be examined at leasure.

MACMILLAN'S ILLUSTRATED WORKS.

Macmillan & Co., aside from their large asortment of English publications, have several books of special value and beauty. "The Streets and Homesteads of England," by Alfred Rimmer, with an introuction by Dean Howson of Chester, contains 150 illus trations by the author, and is an accurate representation of the scenery and ancient architecture of that country. The new volume is uniform with "Holland House," The new volume is uniform with "Holland House," which was so popular two seasons area. "The Mekers of Florene." by Mrs. Oliphant, is ultrastrated by Prof. Defanotte, and forms a pictured chronicle of the City of Art, with sketches of her great men and their works. Among other works are Gaillenin's "Applications of Physical Forces," White's 'Natural History and Antiquities of Selicome," "The History of Bren College," and "The Austrian Arctic Expedition," by Leant Payer, all generously illustrated. Then new books for the voting area "Jonathy and the Goldins," by Charles G. Lehand, "Carrols," by Emis Graham, "Baron Faire, and other faire tales by Lonian Morgan, and "Fakry Guardines," by F. Willoughby. There are all illustrated with special reference to the tustes of children.

ILLUSTRATED JUVENILE WORKS. Claxton, Remseu & Haffelfinger, issue "The Centennial Frog," a collection of Juvenile poems gener-ously illustrated, a new edition of the "Woodraff Stoies." three volumes in one, by the Rev. F. R. Goulding; Sapelo; Or, Child-life on the Tich Water;" "Nacooche; Or, Boy-life From Home;" "Saloquan; Or, Boy-life Among the Cherokees" and "The Trensury of Wisdom, Wil, and Hamor, Odd Comparisons and Proverte," comprises more than 10,000 quentions on 1,400 subjects,

CARLETON'S NEW NOVELS AND STATIONERY.

At Carleton's, on Madison-square, is a great ariety of books in every department of literature. The from has just published in book form "Thrown on the World," by Bertha M. Clay, one of the " Our Series," and a story which was widely read in its serial form. There are to be found also substantial and facey stationery, gold pens, likestones of every pattern and device, money grams, creats, lutting paper, visiting cards, &c., while the attractive arrangement of their holiday goods adds to the pleusage of purchasors.

LEE & SHEPARD'S HOLIDAY LIST. Lee & Shepard publish in similar form with the poem "Nearer, My God, to Thee," so successful inst season. President Llucoln's favorite poem, "Oh, Why Should the spirit of Mortal be Proud!" with full juge

Should the Spatial filustrations. A book for girls is "Dulsy and failtal filustrations. A book for girls is "Dulsy Travers," by Adelaide F. Samuels, which completes the "Maidenhood Series." They have also a wide variety of standard juvenile books, many of tacm in unusually at-standard juvenile books, many of tacm in unusually at-